

## LOPHIOLA AUREA IN NOVA SCOTIA.

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A FEW months ago, in a letter to the writer, Miss Margaret Brown, of Halifax, an enthusiastic amateur botanist, casually remarked that she had just received a specimen of *Lophiola aurea* from near Digby, Nova Scotia. *Lophiola aurea* in Nova Scotia? Surely there must be some mistake.

But there is no mistake. At the writer's request Miss Brown has submitted the specimen for examination, and it is unquestionably *Lophiola*: a fine, large specimen, in full flower and quite 20 inches tall. Thus another species is added to that remarkable assemblage of plants, exemplified by *Schizaea pusilla* and *Corema Conradii*, characteristic of the New Jersey pine barrens, or of the coastal plain from New Jersey southward, but occurring at more or less widely separated stations along the coast northward to Newfoundland. The specimen has been deposited in the Herbarium of Yale University.

The following notes regarding the Nova Scotia station for *Lophiola aurea* have been furnished by the discoverer, Mr. E. Chesley Allen, of Truro. The specimen was collected on Sept. 6, 1917, between Little River and East Ferry, Digby County. The locality is described as a low, boggy swale which runs parallel with the post-road from Little River to East Ferry. The area is probably not more than two or three hundred yards wide, perhaps two or three miles long, and more or less broken up by higher land. Scattered over the surface are frequent small, stagnant ponds. The vegetation is largely grass-like, with various low shrubs, and with sphagnum locally abundant. Mr. Allen remarks the presence of what he took to be a species of *Juniperus* other than the common *J. communis*: possibly it was *Chamaecyparis*. About the only other plant noted was a species of *Utricularia*. The area did not seem to be a typical bog, and Mr. Allen's description suggests strongly the wet savannahs which are the favorite haunt of this plant in southern New Jersey. The specimen collected was the only one seen, but Mr. Allen was in search of surgical sphagnum and did not appreciate at the time the importance of his discovery. In view of the comparative accessibility of the area it is to be hoped that it can be explored more thoroughly in the near future.

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